

GERMAN SAYS
ALLIANCE WITH
MEXICO SOUGHT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, March 30. — Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent sent the following concerning the address of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, minister of foreign affairs, with regard to Germany's attempt to embroil Mexico and Japan with the United States:

"Hugo Haase, leader of the socialist minority in the Reichstag, remarked that the German offer of an alliance with Mexico had aggravated the situation with the United States and Dr. Zimmermann replying, said:

"I wrote no letter to General Carranza. I was not so naive. I merely addressed by a route that appeared to me to be a safe one instructions to our minister in Mexico, who is being investigated how the instructions fell into the hands of the American authorities.

"I instructed the minister to Mexico, in the event of war with the United States, to propose a German alliance to Mexico, and simultaneously to suggest that Japan join the alliance. I declared expressly that despite the submarine war, I hoped America would maintain neutrality.

"My instructions were to be carried out only after the United States declared war and a state of war supervened. I believe the instructions were absolutely loyal as regards the United States. General Carranza would up to the present have heard nothing of it if the United States had not published the instructions, which came into its hands in a way which was not unobjectionable. Our behavior contrasts considerably with the behavior of the Washington government.

"President Wilson after our note of January 31, 1917, which avoided all aggressiveness in tone, deemed it proper to break off relations with extraordinary roughness. Our ambassador no longer had the opportunity to explain or elucidate orally our attitude. The United States government thus declined to negotiate with us. On the other hand, it addressed itself immediately to all the neutral powers to induce them to join the United States and break with us.

"Every unprejudiced person must see in this the hostile attitude of the American government which seemed to consider it right before being at war with us, to set the entire world against us. It cannot deny us the right to seek allies when it has itself practically declared war on us."

Herr Haase says it caused great indignation in America. Of course, in the first instance, the attack was employed as an incitement against us. But meanwhile the storm abated slowly and the calm and sensible politicians and statesmen began to appear. The American people saw there was nothing to object to in these instructions in themselves. I refer especially to the statements of Senator Underwood. Even at this time newspapers felt obliged to admit that not so very much had been made of this affair.

I was reproached for thinking just of Mexico and Japan. I replied that first of all Mexico was a neighboring state of America. If we wanted allies against America, Mexico would be the first to come into consideration. The relations between Mexico and ourselves since the time of Porfirio Diaz have been extremely friendly and trustful. The Mexicans, moreover, are known as good and efficient soldiers. It can hardly be said that the relations between the United States and

CAMPBELL TOTAL GAIN
TO DATE 296; HUNT'S
CERTAIN GAIN BUT 229

In yesterday's session of the governorship contest Campbell gained 30 votes, bringing his total to date to 296. Hunt gains are 229. There are two unsettled matters which may alter each of these figures. For instance there is Snowflake precinct with a majority of 116 for Campbell which the contestant is endeavoring to have thrown out. On the other hand there are 73 ballots which the contestant is trying to have stricken on the ground that they are from precincts where more votes have been counted than the poll lists show to have been cast. These ballots were considered subtracted from the Hunt column until the doubt concerning them can be cleared away by proof. It is believed that as to the great bulk of them no proof can be forthcoming.

In addition there are many ballots which are still under advisement by the court which will further change the respective figures. The attorneys for the contestant have for some time been attacking the ruling of the court on ballots in which the cross was placed in front of the name of Campbell instead of in the square following it. That was the only ruling where the intent of the voter was followed with the result that Campbell was benefited.

There was a clash between the attorneys yesterday over a straight democratic and Campbell ballot in Wickburg precinct in which the Campbell attorneys contended that an erasure had been made. The court, however, ruled that it was a blot. There was another ballot that provoked a spirited discussion. It had a "Blank A" attached showing the identity of the voter. That was counted for Hunt over the strenuous objection of Mr. Bullard.

A gain of two was made for Campbell in Robinson precinct, Cochise county. These were two of five ballots which had been rejected by the election board but which it was contended by the Campbell attorneys should have been counted for one candidate or the other; that is, four of them should have been counted though the other was "no vote." Three of these ballots were counted for Campbell and one for Hunt.

Mexico have been friendly and trustful, but the world knows that antagonism exists between America and Japan. I maintain that these antagonisms are stronger than those which, despite the war, exist between Germany and Japan.

"When I also wished to persuade Carranza that Japan should join the alliance there was nothing extraordinary about this. The relations between Japan and Mexico are long existing. The Mexicans and Japanese are of a like race and good relations exist between both countries.

"When I further the entire press asserts that it is shameful to take away allies, such reproach must have a peculiar effect coming from powers who, in our opinion, made no scruple in taking away from us two powers and peoples with whom we are bound by treaties of more than 30 years.

When I thought of this alliance with Mexico and Japan I allowed myself to be guided by the consideration that our brave troops already have to fight against a superior force of enemies and my duty is, as far as possible, to keep further enemies away from them. That Mexico and Japan suited that purpose even Herr Haase will not deny.

Thus, I considered it a patriotic duty to release those instructions and I hold to the standpoint that I acted rightly."

Congress Ready To Start

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Plans for prompt organization of the house when it assembles on Monday so that there may be no unnecessary delay in hearing President Wilson's message were made today. The speaker and the ways and means committee was instructed to report democratic selections directly to the house. This latter provision will eliminate the usual delay of submitting the selections to another caucus and was made in the interest of saving time.

Tonight the republican organization committee of 27 had a long meeting, but failed to decide upon any definite course to be recommended to its party conference tomorrow. The only action taken was the appointment of a sub-committee to propose to democratic leaders an agreement to pair for the speakership fight all representatives absent on account of sickness.

Neither side has any definite information as to how many of its members may be absent Monday, but there probably will be one or two of each. A pairing agreement would make the big parties even in any event, and virtually place the selection in the hands of the independents.

GERMANS ENROUTE TO THREE MORE
VILLAGES, BRITISH OCCUPY THEM

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

British troops in France have occupied three more villages in the Somme region; and in the Champagne the French have recaptured positions taken by the Germans March 28.

A German retreat on both sides of the Peronne-Fins road because of strong British pressure is announced by Berlin. Two of the villages captured by the British, Fins and Egrange on this road, while the other, Ruyal court is three miles north and eight miles west of Bapaume. A German attack south of Neuville-Bourjival, between Ruyalcourt and Fins, it reported by London to have been checked with loss.

Canadian troops have been in action east of Neuville St. Vaast. Berlin says that four attacks by a Canadian force were repulsed with heavy loss, while London claims the German lines were entered and prisoners taken after casualties were inflicted on the defenders.

Neither Berlin nor Paris report any infantry activity between the Somme and the Oise. Northeast of Soissons, Berlin says French groupings for an attack were dispersed. French troops in the sector of Vregny-Margival, northeast of Soissons, Paris reports, made progress.

West of Maisons de Champagne a French counter-attack resulted in the Germans being forced to give up the positions gained on Wednesday. The French took 63 prisoners, Paris adds.

There has been no important activity on any of the other battle fields. Russian attacks were delivered southeast of Baranovitchi on the eastern front, but Petrograd does not say with what result. German troops entered Russian trenches on the Ogninski canal, but were dislodged. Austrian attacks against Italian positions on Monte Fait, Rome says, were repulsed with heavy losses and prisoners were taken.

Official Communication
PARIS, March 30, 10:25 p. m.—The official communication issued today by the French army office says:

"North of the Somme and between the Somme and the Oise the enemy artillery has bombarded our front line. Our batteries have answered energetically. There has been no infantry action.

"Northeast of Soissons we made progress in the sector of Vregny-Margival.

"West of Maisons de Champagne a spirited counter attack by our troops permitted us to throw out the enemy from the elements of trenches in which he took a footing March 28. We captured 63 prisoners.

"Belgian communication: During the night a Belgian detachment made an incursion into the first German line at the bridge at Stenstraat. Sharp fighting resulted, in which severe losses were inflicted on the adversary."

Americans Taken
As Prisoners By
Moewe Is Reported

[COPENHAGEN (via London), March 30.—

More than 40 Americans were among the prisoners taken to Germany by the German commerce raider Moewe, according to Jack Benson, who has arrived here. The Americans, he says, are held as prisoners of war in Germany.

Who for a time was a fellow prisoner of the men now held in Germany, says that nearly all of the 40 men were horsemen aboard the horse transport Esmeraldas, which was sunk by the Moewe. The capture of the ship, Benson was able to mention was an American named Smith, who was aboard the British armed merchantman Brecknockshire.

Embattled Farmers Will Not
Protect Country Says Gerard

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, March 30.—The fully equipped aerial coast patrol station at Port Washington, N. Y., together with an air cruiser fitted with two 290 horse power motors and an airplane gun, were offered to the government tonight through the Aero Club of America by Rodolph Hagerman, a prominent aviation enthusiast. Announcement of the gift was made at a dinner of the Aero Club at which former Ambassador James W. Gerard was a speaker.

James W. Gerard, president of the club, announced that the Collier trophy offered annually for the greatest accomplishment in aviation in America had been awarded to Elmer A. Sperry, and that the gift was made at a dinner of the Aero Club at which former Ambassador James W. Gerard was a speaker.

Mr. Gerard declared that modern war is largely a matter of mechanics and munitions. The legend of the embattled farmer is responsible, he said, for much unpreparedness.

"We hear even today," he said, "prattlings about embattled farmers taking their old muskets from over the chimney piece and defeating the invader. But nowadays the old flintlock means Zeppelins, airplanes, steel helmets, gas and gas masks, machine guns, snipers, sixteen inch guns and 18 inch howitzers, trench mortars, range finders, telescopes, armored automobiles, tanks, miles of barbed wire, underground mines, rockets and grenades and countless other instruments of war the proper use of which can only be learned after years of hard application. All these modern means of war require great preparations. If we are in for war we are in for a serious war."

"I believe that the men of German blood who have joined us will remain loyal to this country. Will not the descendants of the revolutionaries of forty-eight be with us in the fight? Some of the finest blood in America comes to us from the men of forty-eight who fought for Germany because they sought more freedom, more opportunity than they could obtain in Europe. We must extend the helping hand to our German friends who are affected, as was their right in the beginning, by a purely sentimental feeling toward the land of Germany and the German people are now ready to climb on the band wagon."

"But if there are men whose desire it is to abuse our hospitality to sow the seeds of riot, rebellion and treason then I think we are wiser to forget them. But these will be few, and help and tolerance must be our watchwords while the nation forms for war behind our president."

"We go in this war only after every move was made that could be made for peace. No one knows better than I do the masterful efforts the president made. His work in this connection will show like silver in the dark pages of the history of this dreadful war. The president and his cabinet have been doing a wonderful work to prepare—

but he always works, whether for peace or war, without the accompaniment of a brass band."

"This is no time for petty, personal ambitions or peddling politics. Who wants to eat a dinner cooked by an amateur cook, who wants to be decorated by an amateur lawyer, or decorated by an amateur doctor, and who wants to go to war under an amateur military administration? Up to and including colonels, the national guard is efficient, but the management should be in the hands of the federal authorities. Universal service is the only solution."

"I am confident that the spirit of America is aroused. We have confidence in our president and just as he has been superlatively patient in the cause of peace, he will be superlatively efficient in his leadership in war."

Stephane Lausanne, editor-in-chief of the Paris Herald, declared France is fighting to restore in Europe "a spirit of liberty, of humanity, and above all of respect for international law."

"Even alone," he declared, "we would continue to fight, but we will welcome with a joyful heart all those who will fight with us, not because they will help to the victory of France or to the victory of England or to the victory of the United States, but because they will help to the victory of right, of justice and of civilization."

Geraldine Farrar sang "The Star Spangled Banner" during a standing toast "To the Commander in Chief of our Army and Navy."

M'ADDO'S SONS VOLUNTEER

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, March 30.—Secretary McAdoo's three sons have volunteered for service in the naval reserve in case of war.

FORMAL RECOGNITION
OF STATE OF WAR TO
COME FROM CONGRESS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The administrative branch of the American government has determined definitely upon a course of action to meet the hostility of Germany. While official announcement is withheld pending the appearance of President Wilson before congress, formal recognition of the existence of a state of war is expected soon after the extra session begins.

The president, having decided on the principal features of the address to be delivered to a joint session of the house and senate, is putting the matter in writing, and today he had a final discussion with his cabinet. The meeting lasted only an hour and a half, but with conclusions

quickly made known, time was found for attention to individual departmental matters. Later the president conferred briefly with Secretaries Baker and Daniels, heads of the war and navy departments.

There is said to have been no difference of opinion in the cabinet on the great question. The president's advisers as well as official Washington generally have long since accepted it as a fact that war actually is being waged against the United States.

Officials believe that Germany is making war on this nation because she has taken more than 240 American lives on the high seas; because she has destroyed American ships by the wholesale; because millions of dollars' worth of damage has been done as a result of German plots in the United States; because she has attempted to set on foot a conspiracy with Mexico and Japan to dismember the republic, and, finally, because the basis of the German triumph will constitute a future menace to the peace of the world in general and the United States in particular.

The United States, it is emphasized in official quarters, has not in the past and does not now desire war with the German people; but on the German government's responsibility is placed for terrorism on land and sea, which now, that it has been directed against American citizens and American interests, must be combated actively.

Just what part the United States will play is a question the government has yet to determine. The subject has been discussed generally in the cabinet, but the administration has broad policy to be pursued will be developed only after the nation's status has been defined by congress and urgent defense steps completed.

After the president has delivered his address, congress is expected to take under consideration promptly the granting of a large credit to the government, and to provide for the raising of an army of perhaps 1,000,000 men. Other measures, such as a conscription bill, a spy bill, the reorganization of the army, the navy and also will be submitted.

The government, so far as is known, has no plans for a political alliance with the entire allies, although a degree of military co-operation will be essential.

Always in the president's mind, it is believed, will be the ultimate permanent peace for which he already has outlined his program—a league of nations backed by moral and military force.

As summarized today everything that the government believes can be done without congressional action to arm against Germany either has been done or has been planned.

Additional national guard units were called out today to protect public property.

There is understood to be a strong probability that there will be several important shifts of officers both in the army and navy soon.

Since the severance of relations with Germany everything possible has been done toward settling Americans out of that country. With the last four consuls safe on Swiss soil today, very few Americans remain under German control except the 47 Belgian relief workers who still have to be evacuated.

What day the president will appear before congress to deliver his message will not be fixed until it is seen how long it takes to get the message to the administration. The president hopes this will not take more than one or two days.

It is realized that there will be some opposition in congress, but summaries of public opinion collected by officials have convinced the administration that the nation will stand almost solidly behind any action the president may recommend.

The pacifist element both inside congress and outside will make itself heard before a decision is reached. Monday delegations of opponents of war will come here to attempt to influence congress.

The president has entirely recovered from the cold which kept him in bed recently for more than a week. While the details of the conference between the president and Secretaries Baker and Daniels after the cabinet meeting were not disclosed.

(Continued on Page Three)

HUGE DRAGNET
WILL ENDEAVOR
TO STOP SPIES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Virtually the entire force of the federal government's civilian employees, approximately 500,000 men and women, engaged in every branch of service, has been summoned to aid the bureau of investigation and the secret service in the detection of spies and the apprehension of persons engaged in plots, intrigues or other activities against the interests of the United States.

In addition, the government has sought the active co-operation of the police and detective forces of every town and city in the consequences throughout the country. Hundreds of letters requesting such co-operation have been mailed broadcast by the department of justice, and requests are being sent out more than 100,000 in great numbers by telegraph and mail.

The largest single force which the government has enrolled in its nation-wide spy hunt, with the possible exception of the municipal police and detective forces, is the army of postmasters, all of whom have been instructed to permit no one as to the identity of suspected individuals and their activities to go unreported. Under the postmasters are working the letter carriers in the cities and the rural free delivery carriers in the country; a force, all told, of about 300,000 men.

Instructions for the federal employees call for the prompt reporting to designated authorities of all information, no matter how minor it appears, which might seem to furnish clues in ferreting out agents of foreign governments. Under the head come letters passing through the mails, telegrams, and even overheard scraps of conversation indicating activity against the government.

Such information will be promptly forwarded to the proper investigating body at Washington, the name of the informant held secret, and an inquiry quickly begun wherever, in the opinion of officials entrusted with such work, investigation is warranted.

Although no request for co-operation has been addressed to the general public, the government has held in strictest confidence co-operation on the part of all private citizens looking to the prevention of activities harmful to the national interest. A number of private citizens, impelled by patriotic motives, already have furnished much valuable information, it was said, and have aided materially in the work of the two bureaus of investigation. In enforcing the maintenance of American neutrality, officials want to encourage citizens to communicate such information through United States attorneys.

Department officials realize that such information obtained by the civilian dragnet may be of a character to cause a public scandal, but they are prepared to give each report careful and individual attention.

FLOUR SUBSTITUTE DISCOVERED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
BERLIN, March 30. (Via Berlin) a method for making a flour substitute out of linden and beach buds. They claim that the substitute has the nutritive value of barley flour with four times its fat percentage.

GILL CASE TO JURY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
SEATTLE, Wash., March 30.—The whisky conspiracy trial, in which Mayor Hiram C. Gill, Chief of Police Charles Beckingham and City Detectives Peyer, Poolman, Doorn and Lennan are defendants, charged with conspiracy to violate the United States laws by importation of liquor into the state of Washington, went to the jury today.

BOMB FOUND ON SHIP

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
BUENOS AIRES, March 30.—A report received here said that on the voyage from New York to Rio Janeiro, a bomb was found in the coal cargo of the steamer Tennant, which was not a German ship.

According to the newspapers, eight bombs were discovered in the coal cargo of the Norwegian ship Oldenry during her trip from New York.

TENTON VESSELS
VENTURE OUT AND
SINK ONE TRAWLER

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

AMSTERDAM (via London), March 31.—During the night of March 29-30 part of our naval forces cruised in the barred zone off the south coast of England," says an official statement received here from Berlin. "Beyond the armed English steamer Mascotte, which we encountered eight miles east of Lowestoft and sunk by artillery fire, neither the enemy fighting forces nor merchant shipping was sighted. Seven men of the Mascotte were made prisoner."

British Admit It
LONDON, March 31.—The British admiralty, in referring to the German statement that German naval forces had been cruising off the south coast of England, says:

"During the night of March 29-30, some firing was observed some miles off shore from Lowestoft. Our patrols were sent to the scene with the utmost speed, but nothing was seen of the enemy, who had made off."

"There is only one British steamer named Mascotte in the register and she is unarmed, but it is assumed the German message refers to one of our patrol trawlers named Mascotte."

Mongolia Sights
Ship Thought To
Be German Raider

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

March 30.—An armed vessel believed to be the converted raider St. Theodore was sighted in mid-ocean three days ago by the American freight steamer Mongolia, which arrived at an American port today.

The arrival of the Mongolia today marked the completion of the first round trip across the Atlantic made by an American vessel since the inauguration of the German ruthless submarine warfare.

If it was not the St. Theodore, the Mongolia officers were certain the vessel was a German raider, both because of her actions and because her wireless conversations with Germany. The Mongolia encountered the raider March 27, 1,000 miles east of Sandy Hook, the officers said. The raider approached within half a mile of the American freighter, circled around her and then made away without signaling, but her wireless was cracking out messages in German to some unidentified receiver. The stranger, undoubtedly a converted merchantman, had two masts and one funnel, was painted a war gray and armed with three big guns. She had a speed of about 16 knots an hour.

The St. Theodore was captured by the German cruiser Moewe last December in South American waters and fitted out with armament. She was reported from Copenhagen today to have been sunk off Rio Janeiro after having

ESCAPED OFFICERS
FROM GERMAN SHIP
ARRIVE IN MEXICO

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

EL PASO, March 30.—Two Germans appeared at the Chihuahua City Club Sunday morning as the guests of the German residents of that city and were said by their German hosts to have escaped from the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, interned in the harbor at Philadelphia, according to an American business man who arrived tonight from Chihuahua City.

The Germans arrived in Chihuahua City Friday, he said, but did not appear at the club until Sunday, when they were given an informal reception there by the German residents of the city. The American said he saw the two Germans, but because he could not understand German, did not hear what they told the Germans regarding their experiences after escaping from the interned vessel.

One of the two men was small in stature, of a decidedly blond type and about 25 years old. The other, he said, was about 35 years old and heavily built.

The American said the two men had come there by way of Juarez, and were transferred to the Moewe prisoners the St. Theodore had captured from the British steamer Governor after sinking the latter vessel.